

The position of sustainable livelihood in developmental plans of Iran. (application of content analysis)

¹Behrooz Rasekhi , ²Hassan Sadighi*, ³Mohammad Chizari

¹PH.D Student of Agricultural Extension Education, Faculty of Agriculture, Tarbiat Modares University

²*Corresponding Author: Associate Professor of Agricultural Extension Education , Faculty of Agriculture, Tarbiat Modares University

³Professor of Agricultural Extension Education, Faculty of Agriculture Tarbiat Modares University

Abstract: Regarding the fact that the poorest people of the world especially in developing countries live in villages and their income and life depend on natural resources, it is very necessary to pay attention to sustainable livelihood. Sustainable livelihood approach is one of the new analytic approaches in village development which has attracted the attention of many in the recent years to investigate development of village and decrease the poverty. At the centre of this approach the poor and their properties are located and around it, we can see the factors which affect their income. One of the very important factors in this respect is the structures and processes governing the society which can determine availability to properties of livelihood and they have this capacity to create livelihood strategies. Such structures include the rules and policies of government, institutions and private companies. The structures and processes can be applied to create a large number of strategies and the consequences of livelihood which are effective in enhancing the perspective of sustainability. The main problem of this study is investigating (studying) the position of sustainable livelihood in the policies and rules of Iran which will be indicated in the form of long-term and mid-term plans. To do so, qualitative content analysis was used to investigate documents of development. Some of the documents used include: Iran developmental plan in 2026, the general policies in agriculture, and the policies and rules of the second to fifth plan of developmental. The results indicate that in spite of the existence of sustainable livelihood in the investigated (studied) documents, little balance and development is observed among the five aspects of sustainable livelihood specifically in aspects which violates people's properties like vulnerability backgrounds that refer to natural destructions and procedures and seasonal changes. Furthermore, less attention has been paid to livelihood strategies compared to others

I. Introduction

The importance of rural development in less developed countries, largely due to the important role of rural areas in their economy. In general, rural development as a strategy to improve social life - economic, rural poor people are taken into account. (Rezvani, 2003). In recent decades to provide stability to one of the major issues of development, particularly rural development become professionals. This concern intensified after the failure of numerous patterns of rural development expertise, and today the world witnessed the different views of multiple It is aimed at sustainable development of rural communities. Rural development is a strategy to improve economic and social life of a particular group of people is designed. This strategy involves the expansion and extension of the benefits of development between those who live in rural areas. One of the critical issues of development of rural communities to achieve optimal living, varied, enjoyable and secure for communities and local people (Bahrami,2003). Because of the emphasis on priority rural development programs in third world countries and special attention to the problem of poverty in the rural development programs due to the importance of solving the problems of the village to the city. Farjadi G. Todaro root of all problems and backwardness quotes such as widespread poverty, growing inequality, rapid population growth and rising unemployment, in rural areas assumes (Farjadi,2003).and manufacturing resources in people's vulnerability. So if economic factors to be considered the main indicator of poverty in rural populations that meet minimum needs (food, clothing, equipment and furniture) and taking advantage of public infrastructure and social services (health, education, energy, etc.) are incapable are among the vulnerable poor rural communities (Azkia, 2002). In the 1950s and 1960s, development means more growth, and the rapid growth of the poor eye was full from top to bottom And through the Green Revolution in the late 1960s, part of the fast growth benefits the poor, and in the 1970s, nor the development of agriculture and increase food production was poor solution for people to think about new approaches to improve the prospects of rural and continuous and profound effects on their rural poverty reduction In the 1980s, the theory of agricultural development due to lack of success investing in small-scale agriculture was criticized, while agricultural production and reduce rural poverty did not increase despite the addition of income inequality, while increasing.

In such circumstances, the need for a holistic and integrated approach was needed in rural development and sustainable livelihoods concept introduced in this situation (Sarrami, 2011). So the approach of sustainable livelihoods, rural development arose from bed and extensive theory with the aim of reducing and eradicating rural poverty has been proposed (Shakoori et al., 2014).

The sustainable livelihoods approach to knowledge, resources and poor communities that live in it as they are considered to be wealth And helps build livelihoods on the basis of existing systems. This approach is trying to get through the relationship between people and government agencies and non-governmental activists to empower them. Efforts to achieve sustainable development, sustainable rural livelihoods are also part of its objectives in different countries, including Iran, has around three fundamental axes Including food security, employment and income in rural areas in order to eradicate poverty and preserving natural resources and the environment.

Studies show that development plans in Iran The end of the twenties solar issues related to rural development and related programs is also taken into consideration in development programs And the perspectives and general policies and developmental programs offered And the government has a duty to serve as an agent of national interests, welfare and development of the country claimed And the policy and planning as a means of mobilizing resources and directing uses them through. Identify and analyze each of the policies and programs to review and understand the developments in the process of development and prosperity in the community helps and to recognize the reality of the situation and evaluation criteria and the economic, social, cultural and political importance of the current Iranian society. Studies show that the overall policy and planning in pre-revolutionary followers of currents of thought and ideologies prevalent in Europe and West And after the Islamic Revolution, and with a break of 10 years, for various reasons, including the war in the second decade of the revolution and economic liberalization began to approach (Abrahymbay salami) But over the years that it's a fairly long time ago and due to the experience gained and then government officials, as well as different approaches to development and poverty control, several laws and policies to achieve development and poverty control is raised.

Because the current status of development in rural areas directly and indirectly affected by policies and laws the government enforces development programs In order to check the status of sustainable livelihoods of the people, of policies and laws are essential five-year development plans.

II. Research background:

jom'e Poor (2011) in an article entitled "The impact of tourism on sustainable rural livelihood (Case Study: Baraghan village, city Savojbolagh)" using the sustainable livelihoods framework for tourism and a combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis methods using case study, the role of tourism as a sustainable livelihood strategies in rural development Baraghan the city functions savojbolagh studied.

Sajadi Qedari (2013) in an article entitled "prioritize sustainable rural livelihood development strategies with the hybrid model SWAT - Topsis phase: A Case Study Khodabande city" to check the status of sustainable livelihoods approach using the framework of the Strategic SWAT and decision making fuzzy topsis in addition to identifying the necessary solutions to the institutions of damages to rural development. Shakoori (2014) in an article entitled "Study of the effects on poverty reduction from the perspective of the sustainable livelihoods of rural tourism: the villages of New Castle and clean city Rey" rural tourism impact on poverty reduction in the context of sustainable livelihoods approach in two villages of New Castle and Klein Paid. The findings show that most people in the village of New Castle to Klein, that the highest and the lowest amount of tourists in recent years to absorb the impact of tourism on sustainable livelihoods and components believed it. Similarly, in the village of Qala-e Now most variables, economic, social and sustainable livelihoods and people's perception of its components were positive significance. The findings, pessimistic about the rural tourism that emphasizes the negative consequences of tourism in the host society, denies. Ali Beigy (2011) in an article entitled "The role of agriculture in poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods of the villagers," the relationship between poverty and the role of agriculture in rural development and improve the livelihood of the villagers paid and the findings of research has underlined that In order to achieve sustainable rural livelihoods in the rural development programs due to the capital five sustainable livelihoods, including human capital, social, financial, natural and physical action plans is essential to the continuity and success.

Sadeghzadeh (2014) in an article entitled "Stability Analysis of paddy fields in the city of Rasht using the sustainable livelihoods approach" using the sustainable livelihoods framework as a tool to better understand the sustainability of livelihoods in Rasht city's paddies. Based on the findings of each of the six parts of the city of Rasht in five physical capital, human, social, natural and financial is not in a good situation But we can say that human capital better than any other capital in the six region. As you can see in the research that has taken place in Iran are such topics as the impact of tourism on sustainable livelihoods, sustainable livelihoods and poverty and sustainable livelihoods explanation model has been And less to check the content of development programs and regulations will be discussed in relation to sustainable livelihoods.

III. Theoretical foundations

Thinking of livelihood to the work of Robert Chambers in the mid-1980s and later in 1990 by Chambers and Conway and colleagues developed. At the time, few development organizations in relation to the implications of their livelihood activities and the efforts made in this way can be considered as the starting point. Accordingly, it can be understood that the term sustainable livelihood was introduced as a concept developed in the 1980s and spread.

The concept of livelihood as a valuable tool for understanding the factors that life and welfare of the people, especially the poor in developing countries are affected, have been widely welcomed. Various definitions have been made of living But Carney (1998) define a Chambers and Conway's livelihood is based on research that would feature a mix of simplicity and focus on what is important in this approach:

Livelihoods consist of the capabilities, assets (including human and material resources) and activities that are required for life (Soussan, Blaikie, Springate, Baginski, Chadwick,2003)

The concept refers to a person's ability to perform basic activities of life and assets is not limited to material resources, but also a broader level of non-material resources is included. By adding the word sustainability in the livelihoods, the sustainable livelihoods of rural sustainable development was used extensively in the literature Brundtland Commission report in 1987 along 8 and the United Nations Development Programm's Human Development Report in 1990 proposed And by research institutes such as the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex and the British Institute of International Development, NGOs such as Oxfam and development agencies such as the Department for International Development and UNDP was developed (UNDP, 2011).

Key aspects of the paradigm of sustainable livelihoods of rural sustainable development Where attention to subsistence and development, as well as ways to meet the challenges of the most essential aspects of rural poverty reduction and rural development is considered. Because the rural community on the one hand with different structure and functioning, and particularly to other human settlements And on the other hand continued their livelihood practices, especially for living in these communities has created a model that distinguishes it from urban areas (gheidari et al., 2013). In the context of sustainable livelihoods; one of the definitions that are frequently cited by Chambers and Conway argue that the livelihood of the capabilities, assets (stores, resources and access to resources) and activities (jobs) required for subsistence is formed. Livelihood is sustainable when it can be adapted and improved pressure and shocks , Capabilities and assets to strengthen or maintain a sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation is also provided And that the net benefits to other livelihoods at local or national levels and in the short term or the long term (jom'e Poor; 2011). The sustainable livelihoods seeks to create conditions that support sustainable development in human, natural and economic And yet the resources and opportunities for future generations and protection requirements to provide food, shelter and a decent living by themselves provide (Bahrami, 2003). Therefore, people-oriented approach to sustainable livelihoods and according to them, the core of all activities to be included (DFID, 2004). Sustainable livelihoods of vulnerable people who consider working in; However, within the context of the authority for the use of certain assets that can help them reduce poverty. Institutional structures and processes that affect the livelihoods of local people and to get involved, and people to convert assets should they be involved in a meaningful way. Ways to influence people and access to the structures and processes they use; their livelihood strategies form and to assist them in achieving the desired economic results (jom'e Poor; 2011).

Livelihood approach as the basis of a conceptual framework are the factors that affect the people's livelihood; analyze. Among these factors are:

- Priorities that consider people as a result of their own livelihood.
- Access to capital and human assets, social, financial, natural and physical capabilities in manufacturing activity.

Different strategies they have adopted to achieve their priorities (and how it is used).

- Policies, institutions and processes that shape their access to assets and opportunities.
- The context in which they live and their vulnerability to shocks and factors that contribute to stress.
- Sustainable livelihoods approach focuses on the implications of livelihood to the people and to identify the needs and priorities of poor people has changed. This questions, assumptions and considerations into a broader level data transfer and communication, especially between the micro and macro levels (Haidar 2009).

The most important principles of sustainable livelihoods thinking in brief are:

- People-centered:

Sustainable livelihoods approach by analyzing people's livelihoods and the changes that occur over time it starts. Important point is that people themselves actively participate in the process of project they do..

Lytnov and Carney noted that the analysis and policy should aim to pay attention to the rural poor; they have, where they are and the needs and interests should be done.

- Linking micro and macro:

Sustainable livelihoods approach clearly linking local issues such as the allocation of resources to the eligible and at a higher level, such as decentralization of government planning and wider concerns such as national and economic policies.

- Accountability and participation in management priorities (2006 Allison and Horemans,) ..

- Emphasis on strengths:

Sustainable livelihoods approach rather than emphasizing the problems and needs of people focus on their strengths and opportunities to support existing livelihood strategies of this approach too.

Encourage broad participation:

Sustainable livelihoods approach to public-private partnership focus.(Morse, Mc namara, 2013).

So of the above description it can be concluded that Sustainable livelihoods approach focused on people and their livelihoods and to identify and develop assets, strategies and strengths of the poor is spread across all sectors and pursue their economic goals. This approach of assets (tangible and intangible), their ability to withstand shocks (areas of vulnerability) and the policies and institutions that reflect the priorities of the community to rank. In the context of livelihood can be said that a variety of different institutions are developing. They use different terms, they describe the same things. In some cases, the implications are so complex that only academics and development planners are likely to use it.

One of the most widely used framework by the Department for International Development (DFID) provided the framework. This leads to the following concepts:

- How vulnerable people in an environment that is shaped by various factors (seasonal restrictions and opportunities, economic shocks and long-term trends).

- How are they different livelihood assets connected to each other or how their investment in different ways influenced by the following factors:

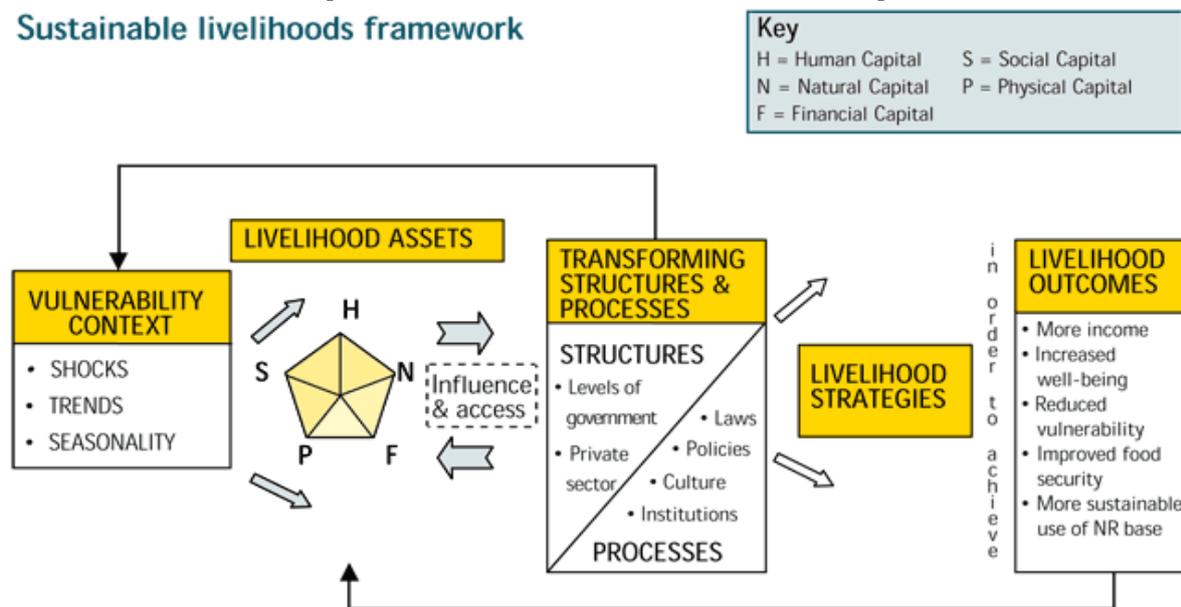
- Areas of vulnerability

- Institutions and different processes

- How to expand your base of assets and livelihood strategies in order to achieve the desired results of their livelihood (Stage, 2002).

The arrows in this framework plan to show how the different elements are interdependent and affect each other

Sustainable livelihoods framework



IV. Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (DFID)

Efforts to achieve sustainable development, sustainable rural livelihoods are also part of its goals. In many countries, including Iran, which is around three fundamental elements of food security, employment and income in rural areas in order to eradicate poverty and preserving natural resources and the environment. Look at the policies and practices of rural development programs before the revolution, specifies that in the first three programs to reduce poverty and inequality implicit in various laws and policies proposed. But of the fourth and fair distribution of income and the expansion of social services due to the inequalities created at that time was considered. The policies set out in this period was not only reduce poverty and inequality, but also exacerbate rural poverty and inequality. After the Islamic Revolution rural development programs, unlike the pre-revolutionary program that followed the pattern of economic growth is mainly based on the pattern of response to basic needs and was aimed at redistributing resources (Ne'mati, 2011). During the first decade of the

revolution despite a significant increase to a rural community facilities and infrastructure, Measures taken to various reasons, including lack of development strategies and lack of coordinated programs and facilities in urban centers meet the basic needs of the villagers did not focus And in various fields, particularly the allocation of sufficient resources and a variety of socio-economic services has not been accompanied by the desired success. In addition, the lack of coordinated planning and the existence of institutions that were engaged in parallel activities, and ultimately incompatibility of activities, programs and basic needs of the rural community, Obstacles to creating a coordinated system of government founded on rural development (Afrakhteh et al., 2012). After the end of the five-year development plans were put on the agenda and was always considered agriculture as the focus of development. But aside from a slight increase agricultural production in the years after the war was But due to lack of pattern to achieve sustainable development in the planning system Unfortunately, the country witnessed massive destruction of the environment as a result of the indiscriminate use of natural resources, a lack of coordination between the limitations and capabilities of the village, the lack of participation of villagers in the planning process and have been The field of rural migration to the cities has created.

Since addressing the issue of rural development as a process that should have a rural community in all aspects of social, economic and environmental and upgrade And engage in urban areas and other sectors, access to regional and national scales provide. The first and most fundamental step in order to achieve a sustainable development, policies and strategies related to the current situation in the country and in the planning and implementation of the country Five-year plans and national development at the macro level and the amount of attention and orientation to implementation approach and approaches such as sustainable development linked with its five-year development plans are in place (Afrakhteh et al., 2012). Now, on the eve of the sixth development plan are And without doubt the analysis of indicators of sustainable livelihoods app can identify strengths and weaknesses and help develop a more comprehensive program.

Research methodology

The aim of the present study are applied and analytical nature. In order to advance the research content of policy and legislation development was evaluated after the Islamic Revolution. The method used in this research is content analysis. Content analysis is a systematic analysis of the frequency of words, phrases, and concepts in books, videos and other types of materials.

. Often recorded six units that are used for content analysis are: word, a word, a sentence, subject, paragraph and whole text (Seyedin, 2009).

The most popular types of content analysis are:

- Content analysis (Categorical)
- Content Analysis Assessment (Evaluative)
- Analyzing the understanding or solidarity (Correlative)

Of the three examples above content analysis over other known and have been used (Mousavi nassab Kermani, 2012) that the current study is based on content analysis was performed. The study documents the period after the Islamic Revolution of Iran Vision 2025, the overall system policies, policies for the agricultural sector, the overall policy development and legislation development programs after the revolution. It should be noted that according to the first program in the area were developed after the war and the beginning of reconstruction and its implementation was faced with numerous modifications aim of this research was the development of program documents were fourth and fifth. . The first step is to analyze the content of the documents in question, to determine the dimensions, components and reagents for sustainable livelihoods based on the Department for International Development and Studies in the literature was action The dimensions of the 5 categories of livelihood assets (human capital, social capital, physical capital, natural capital and financial capital), structures and processes with two categories (change structures and processes, change process), Areas of vulnerability with three categories (shocks, trends and seasonal variations), livelihood strategy with two categories (based on the natural resources and natural sources) and the consequences of living with 5 categories (increase income, increase well-being, reduce vulnerability, increase food security and environmental sustainability) and then to identify each of the categories, , Reagents (concepts) specifying appropriate and in consultation with academic experts and Rural Development Agriculture Organization of the changes came in Table A is discussed. The study of the same tally was recorded and used to determine the frequency of the word or symbol. In addition to qualitative data analysis Maxqda software were used.

Research findings

According to a survey carried out in the literature and consultation with academics and relevant experts and based on sustainable livelihoods Department for International Development (DFID), 5 in the form of capital, structures and processes, areas of vulnerability, livelihood strategies and livelihood outcomes for analyzing policy and legislation development with sustainable livelihoods was used. Registering units of concepts, including word, symbol and text unit has been included.

Table 1. The dimensions of the issues and concepts of sustainable livelihoods

aspects	categories	concepts
assets	human capital	Gender equality, human resource development, improving basic education and higher education, quality of labor, indigenous and local knowledge, experience and skills development, health promotion, health promotion, nutrition
	social capital	Promoting a culture of partnership and cooperation, holding religious rituals, membership in social networks, strengthen unity and public confidence, reduce the level of crime, the spread of cooperatives,
	Natural capital	Integration, improve soil quality, improve access to water, water resources management
	Physical capital	The development of the road network, development of information and communication technologies, the development of drinking water and agricultural resources, the development of rural electricity, retrofitting buildings, the implementation of the rural plan, equal access to resources, land drainage, development of efficient irrigation systems, network development clean water,
	Financial capital	Pensions, shares, savings,
Structures and processes	Restructuring (public-private)	Development NGOs (non-government) decentralization, private sector development and cooperatives, farmers reform, improving land tenure system
Areas of vulnerability	Change process (rule - politics - culture - institutions)	Collaborative planning, limiting the monopoly, granted a right of ownership, legality, easing investment in the agricultural sector, making targeted subsidies in the manufacturing sector
	Shock	Flood, lightning, storm, dust, hail, cold, frost, drought, economic shocks, wars and civil unrest, outbreak of pests and diseases of animals and plants
Livelihood strategies	Trends	Population trends, the available resources, national and international economic trends, technology trends, government policy process
	Seasonal change	Price volatility, volatility of volatility job opportunities
	Natural resources	
	unnatural sources	
The consequences of living	Increasing revenue	Agriculture, forestry, Sheila C., animal husbandry, gardening, beekeeping Industries, crafts, seasonal migration
	Increasing Welfare	Increase production, increase productivity, reduce production costs, diversify revenues, reducing the

	<p>Reducing vulnerability</p> <p>Increasing food security</p> <p>Environmental Sustainability</p>	<p>number of land plots,</p> <p>Improved living standards, improve product quality, enhance the physical security of family members, promotion of self-esteem, increase access, political freedom</p> <p>Poverty reduction, access to resources and support services, social security coverage, insurance products</p> <p>Cheap food distribution, cash and non-cash subsidies, food distribution networks</p> <p>Clean energy, biodiversity, forest development, watershed development, reducing the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, organic farming, integrated pest and disease management</p>
--	---	---

Sum	Livelihood Outcomes						Livelihood Strategies		Vulnerability Context			Transforming Structures, Processes		Assets					Aspect
	More Sustainable	Improved Food Security	Reduced Vulnerability	Increased Well-Being	More Income	Non Natural Resource	Natural Base	Seasonality	Trends	Shocks	Processes	Structures	Financial capital	Physical capital	Natural capital	Social capital	Human capital		
90	9	1	3	9	7	1	1	1	12	14	8	8	1	5	3	2	5	Categories	
43	5	2	2	9	9	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	Documents	
																		Twenty-Year Visions	
																		General Policies in the Agricultural Sector	

Table 2. The frequency and dimensions of sustainable livelihoods issues in the twenty-year-old visions and policies in the agricultural sector

According to Table 2, the 20-year-old vision was the most common categories of areas of vulnerability (shocks and trends) and the lowest frequency allocated to the following categories of livelihood strategies and issues such as increasing food security (later the consequences of living) seasonal changes (after areas of vulnerability) and financial capital has been allocated. The general policy document of the agricultural sector was the most common categories of income and environmental sustainability (the economic consequences) and the highest concepts of social capital and financial capital (the capital) and the livelihood issues of the strategy. By comparing the two documents it becomes clear that while visions according to the categories of areas of vulnerability, including shocks and demographic trends and the market is considered the most The general policy document of the agricultural sector in line with the visions of the issues have been neglected areas of vulnerability and to the issue of environmental sustainability and increase the income.

Sum	Livelihood Outcomes	Livelihood Strategies	Vulnerability Context	Transforming Structures, Processes	Assets	Aspect Document
100	32/2	2/2	30	17/8	17/8	Twenty-Year Visions
100	46/5	4/7	13/95	13/95	20/9	General Policies in the Agricultural Sector

Table 3. percent twenty years of sustainable livelihoods in visions and policies in the agricultural sector

Table 3 and Figure 1 compares the average percentage of issues of sustainable livelihoods in developing the documents indicate that a total of visions and strategies most economic consequences of living next to the allocated lowest And in the general policy document of this situation is repeated in the agricultural sector Since the livelihood strategies of the range and combination of activities based on natural resources and other natural resources That people hoped to achieve economic goals. So it is important to pay enough attention to it in the documents.

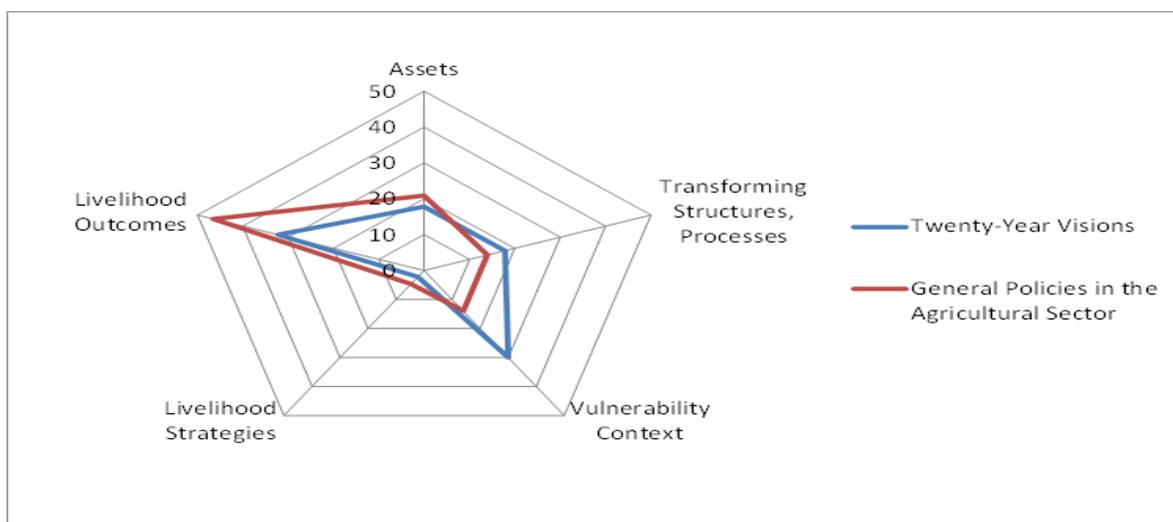


Figure 2. compares the percentage of sustainable livelihoods in Twenty-Year Visions and General Policies in the Agricultural Sector

Sum	Livelihood Outcomes						Livelihood Strategies		Vulnerability Context			Transforming Structures, Processes		Assets					Aspect
	More Sustainable use of N	Improved Food Security	Reduced Vulnerability	Increased Well-Being	More Income	Non Natural resource	Natural resource	Seasonality	Trends	Shocks	processes	Structure	Financial capital	Physical capital	Natural capital	Social capital	Human capital	Categories Document	
31	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	6	Policies for the Fifth Development Plan	
50	3	1	7	6	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	3	1	6	6	Policies for the Fourth Development Plan	
28	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	Policies for the Third Development Plan	
22	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	Policies for the Second Development Plan	

Table 4. Frequency and dimensions of sustainable livelihoods issues in policy development programs second to fifth

According to Table 4, frequency of human capital in the second to fifth policy documents plans to gradually increase The situation on the issue of social capital and physical capital (related to investments) and also on the issue of restructuring (changing structures), category trends (after areas of vulnerability) and categories of the economic consequences of the increased volatility seen is. So on the basis of policy documents, it is clear that development programs that according to the man skilled and active as capital has become more important documents over time according to social capital as well as supporting and accelerating the development is considered. Other Notes on policy development important issues such as the minimum frequency obtained for natural capital (which is the basis of livelihood activities), seasonal changes and shocks (including natural disasters) that rural livelihoods are faced with the threat makes and livelihood strategies in rural areas depend on natural resources or abnormal is noted

Sum	Livelihood Outcomes	Livelihood Strategies	Vulnerability Context	Transforming Structures, Processes	Assets	Aspect Document
100	29/6	6	9/6	12/9	41/9	Policies for the Fifth Development Plan
100	42	4	10	10	34	Policies for the Fourth Development Plan
100	32/5	10/7	17/8	7	32	Policies for the Third Development Plan
100	36/4	9/1	13/6	18/2	22/7	Policies for the Second Development Plan

Table 5. percent of sustainable livelihoods in policy development programs second to fifth

As can be seen in Table 5, After livelihood assets in the policy documents of the program to the fifth program on the rise, but on other aspects of sustainable livelihoods swing can be seen.

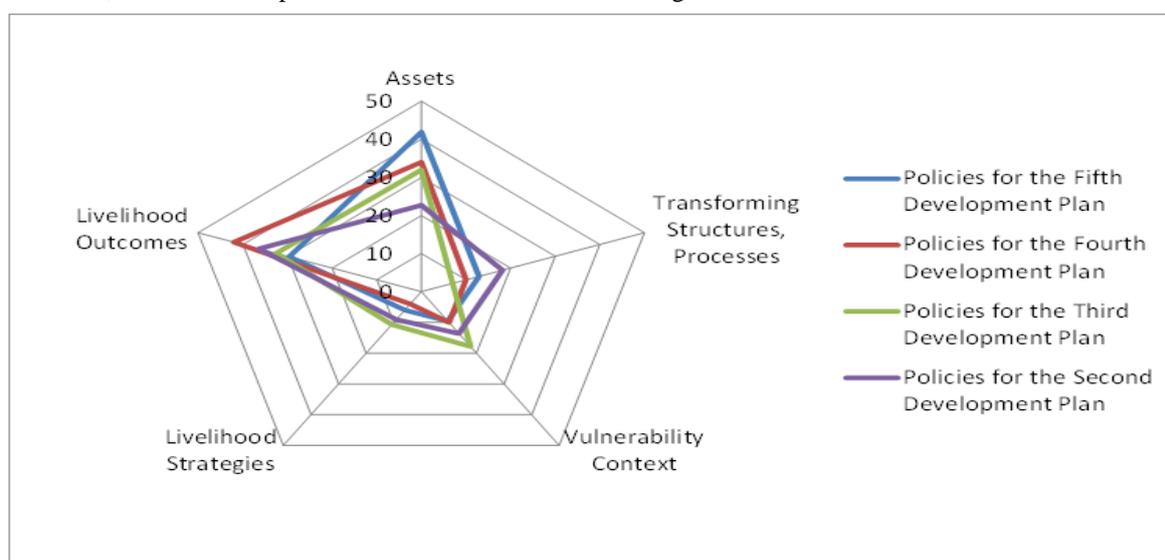


Figure 3. compares the percentage of sustainable livelihoods in the second to fifth development plan policy documents

Sum	Livelihood Outcomes						Livelihood Strategies		Vulnerability Context			Transforming Structures, Processes		Assets					Aspect Document
	More Sustainable use of N	Improved Food Security	Reduced Vulnerability	Increased Well-Being	More Income	Non Natural resource	Natural resource	Seasonality	Trends	Shocks	processes	Structure	Financial capital	Physical capital	Natural capital	Social capital	Human capital		
100	9	1	2	4	1	7	7	3	17	1	8	7	3	8	7	2	13	Law for the Fifth Development Plan	
130	16	3	14	5	3	2	7	2	17	3	13	7	3	9	8	7	11	Law for the Fourth Development Plan	
98	10	5	7	2	3	1	6	1	16	3	8	11	6	4	4	2	9	Law for the Third Development Plan	
54	7	1	7	3	2	1	1	1	6	1	6	6	2	4	2	1	3	Law for the Second Development Plan	

Table 7. percent scale, sustainable livelihoods development in the rules of the second to fifth

Sum	Livelihood Outcomes	Livelihood Strategies	Vulnerability Context	Transforming Structures, Processes	Asset	Aspect
100	17	14	21	15	33	Law for the Fifth Development Plan
100	31/6	6/9	16/9	15/5	29/1	Law for the Fourth Development Plan
100	27/6	7/1	20/4	19/4	25/5	Law for the Third Development Plan
100	37	3/7	14/8	22/25	22.25	Law for the Second Development Plan

Table 8 . Average percentage of sustainable livelihoods development program documents

The information contained in Table 8 it is clear that the development of landscape documents to the laws of development programs, the percentage of the capital has been increased livelihood and livelihood strategies but the consequences of living, fields vulnerability and structural changes are not observed. . In other words, since the policies and laws that are manifested in the form of development programs based on landscape and macro policies in the agricultural sector is not so vulnerable converging some aspects of living, such as background and the structural changes can in achieving the goals of sustainable livelihoods will leave negative impacts.

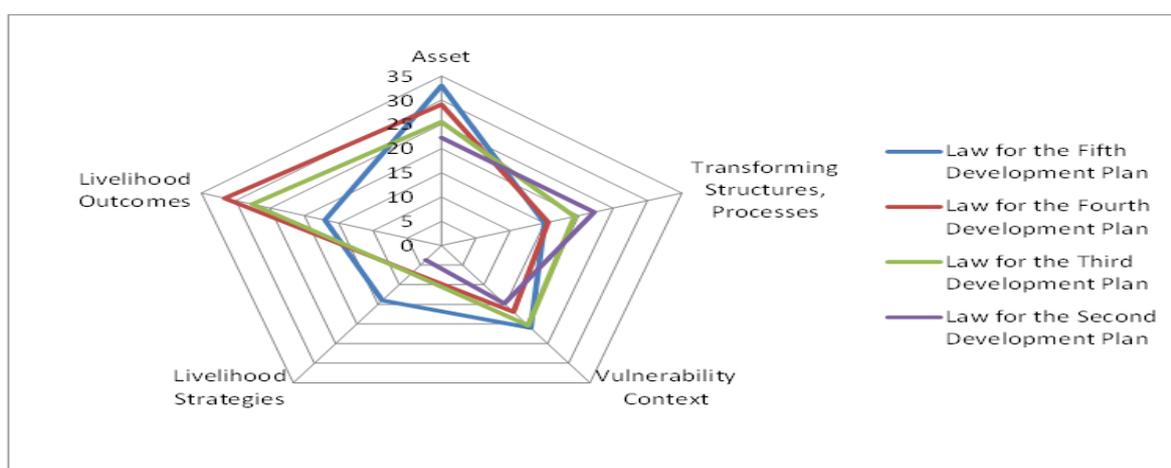


Figure 4. compares the percentage of sustainable livelihoods in the second to fifth development plan Law documents

V. Analysis

By comparing documents development programs after the revolution becomes clear that policies governing the development programs lack a balanced and comprehensive view of the dimensions of sustainable livelihoods and some dimensions of sustainable livelihoods such as areas of vulnerability and livelihood strategies that planners country is not enough. In the third development plan for the reconstruction after the war, and the preoccupation of the authorities to issue priority attention to rural livelihoods there is an abundance of evidence is scant livelihood dimensions. According to the concept of human development in the Third Development Plan and the role of human capital development program for the first time in three policy is evident in the fourth and fifth programs with positive growth increases.

As noted in policy development programs in the subject areas of vulnerability, not enough attention is unpredictable areas of vulnerability refers to events that Can weaken livelihoods And cause that brought the family to poverty, such as earthquakes, floods, pests and diseases, drought, soil erosion or economic volatility and instability problems So part of the livelihood of the villagers are now faced with can the policy vacuum in this connection can be caused so. Another very important issue related to livelihood strategies. Livelihood strategies can be a conscious choice and strategic merger and family members for survival, security and improve livelihoods defined .Sounez three types of livelihood strategies in developing countries has mentioned that rural households to sustain their livelihoods choose. (a) intensive farming and extensive (b) to variate the livelihoods, including working for wage and set up business in the village and (c) migration from villages. It seems that the strategy of economic neglect by planners in rural development programs has caused a migration strategy to balance their chosen livelihood.

Looking at the rules and concepts of development and sustainable livelihoods can be noted that the concept of social capital in the second and third, but less attention has been backed Laws Fourth Plan. The rules on issues such as the development of natural capital as a foundation of production and livelihood of the villagers in the second and third development has been paid But in the fourth and fifth because of the importance of the role of natural resources in rural household economy strengthened. The following categories of vulnerable areas as well as the issue of seasonal changes associated with fluctuations in prices are low and the labor market are discussed. In the economic consequences of the rise in welfare with indicators such as increased confidence and control of, the right to vote and enhanced quality of life is measured relatively less mentioned.

Overall, comparing the second to the fifth five-year development program rules can be said that a more comprehensive look at the third and fourth development is the issue of sustainable livelihoods and issues such as human capital, social capital, physical capital and issues related to capital restructuring and policy changes related to changing structures and processes, increase revenue categories, increased welfare and environmental sustainability of the livelihood messages with positive growth gradually increased from the second to fourth program, but the program's fifth most indices declined.

The mean percentage of sustainable livelihoods development documents and legislation is clear that the common denominator of all these documents are scant attention to the issue of livelihood strategies. The maximum orientation documents related to the consequences of economic development, including issues such as increasing revenue, increasing prosperity. .. According to the capital as a base five villagers living next priority is the integration of policy documents and laws that have been in the application.

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

According to the analysis of documents prospects, general policies in the agricultural sector, policy development and legislation development programs can be stated as follows:

- Since it is based on the Department for International Development, to achieve sustainable livelihoods need to strengthen the five aspects of sustainable livelihoods. So, in all these documents, see the harmony of living is less so now the sixth development plan, we are on the verge of taking aspects of sustainable livelihoods can help to reduce poverty.

- In rural areas due to geographical conditions, the type of dominant livelihood and to poorer members of society in the face of disaster, poverty is more widespread according to experts, such as rural livelihood strategies for diversity Sounes be more consistent fight against vulnerabilities will be The documents examined the issue of diversification of ways to make money due to the great importance of not stressing out. Side jobs expanding related to the development of natural resources and other natural resources such as workshops, small industries processing and packaging of agricultural products for industrial and medicinal plants such cases. - Given that in developing countries, including Iran, to develop policies and legislation development programs adopted by governments and government agencies are involved in rural development Therefore, absence and lack of attention to some aspects of sustainable livelihoods issues has caused . In case the sustainable livelihoods approach to people-oriented philosophy and priority to public participation activities to design a suitable model to achieve sustainable livelihoods is. . For this purpose, it is essential that in the formulation of policies and development programs of participating organizations and NGOs that have arisen throughout the country, used.

- A small percentage of natural capital issues related to investment and economic consequences as well as issues related to environmental sustainability, is thinkable while research scholars such as Sharifinia (1389) has shown that rural poverty due to unethical and unsustainable pressure on environmental resources and the exploitation of these resources has been exacerbated by environmental degradation. And if it continues this vicious cycle will lead to environmental disaster. With regard to the fact that, according to research cited, always close correlation between environmental degradation and poverty in rural areas are more spread ,therefore, a small percentage of the categories mentioned in the second to fifth development necessitates a comprehensive look at development programs and complete sixth to create sustainable livelihoods.

- Due to the widespread climate changes of recent years, especially ongoing drought, earthquakes and floods, lack of attention to issues such as development policy shocks, including floods, storms, dust, drought, pests and diseases. . And category trends and seasonal variations, including the government policy, population trends, national and international economic trends, changes in technology and employment opportunities are very important and results reporting agencies engaged in agriculture, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources confirms the destruction of agricultural lands and areas of natural resources and depletion of the population is rural ,therefore, it is essential that the medium-term and long-term plans while coping strategy against climate change, indigenous knowledge used for rural population.

References

- [1] Afrakhteh, H., Hajipour, M., Gorzin, M., Nejati, B. (2013) The Place of Sustainable Agricultural Development in Iranian Rural Development Programs. *Journal of strategic and macroeconomic policies*. 1, 1, 43-62 http://www.jmsp.ir/article_3269_0.html
- [2] Alibygie, A., Mosavi, S. (2012) The Role of Agricultural Development in Poverty Reduction and Sustainable livelihoods. *Journal of Spatial Economic and Rural Development*, 2.
- [3] Alison, E., Horemans, B. (2006) Putting the principles of the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach into fisheries development policy and practice. *Marine Policy* 30-757-766
ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/sflp/SFLP_publications/English/Principle_of_SLA_into_fisheries.pdf
- [4] Azkia, M. (2003) Poverty, Vulnerability and Development. *Journal of social science*. 20.12
https://jnoe.ut.ac.ir/article_10508_0.html
- [5] Bahrami, A., Farhadian, H. (2003) The role of Eco-tourism in local community sustainable livelihood and natural resource conservation. *Jihad journal*. 258
- [6] Gheidari, H., Sadeghlo, T., Paloj, M. (2013) Prioritize sustainable rural livelihood strategies combined with a fuzzy TOPSIS Swot: A Case Study Khodabande. *Development and rural journal*. 16.2. http://rvt.agri-peri.ir/browse.php?a_code=A-10-42-180&slc_lang=fa&sid=1
- [7] Haidar, M. (2009) SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD APPROACHES THE FRAMEWORK, Lessons Learnt From Practice and Policy Recommendation, Expert Group Meeting on Adopting the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach for Promoting Rural Development in the ESCWA Region, Beirut. <http://css.escwa.org.lb/SDPD/1125/UNDP.pdf>
- [8] Jomepour, M., Ahmadi, S. (2011) Impact of Tourism on Sustainable Livelihood. *Rural Research Journal*. 2.1
https://journals.ut.ac.ir/article_22749_2275.html
- [9] Klugman, J. (2011) Human Development Report 2011-Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for Life. Palgrave Macmillan Companies, New York. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/271/hdr_2011_en_complete.pdf
- [10] Morse, S., McNamara, N. (2013) Sustainable Livelihood Approach A Critique of Theory and Practice, Springer Link.
<http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-94-007-6268-8>
- [11] Mosavie Kermanie, S. (2012) Introduction to Content Analysis. Magazine Website, 2 <http://pajohesh.nashriyat.ir/node/73>
- [12] Neamati, R. (2011) Iranian Rural Development Program Result, The Analysis of Rural Community.
<http://rezaphd.blogfa.com/post/15>
- [13] Rezvani, M. (2002) rural development planning. *Journal of Literature and Humanities of Tehran University*. 222-223.
- [14] Sadeghzadeh, M., Alahyari, M., Ansari, M., Nejad rezaee, N. (2014) Stability Analysis Rasht Farm city by using the sustainable livelihoods approach. *Agricultural Economic Research Journal*. 6.24 <http://ecc.isc.gov.ir/showJournal/4787/58387/761092>
- [15] Shakori, A., Bahrami, S. (2014) The effect of rural tourism in reducing poverty from the perspective of sustainable livelihoods: the villages of New Castle and clean city-Ray. *Journal of local development*. 6. 1 1-24 https://jrd.ut.ac.ir/article_52069_7045.html
- [16] Sorami, M. (2012) The effect of job creation projects to promote rural woman sustainable livelihoods in households covered by Central Province. Thesis of Master in Agricultural Extension and Education. Tarbiat Madres University.
- [17] Soussan, J., Blaikie, P., Springate, B., Baginski, O. and Chadwick, M. (2001) Understanding Livelihood Processes and Dynamics :Livelihood –Policy Relationships in South Asia. Working Paper, No.7, Leeds:
<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?jsessionid=949335B80083D8862F8E11B6BED159E5?doi=10.1.1.21.9868&rep=ep1&type=pdfLeeds>.
- [18] Stage, R. (2002) Learning about livelihoods Insights from southern Africa, Periperi Publications and Oxfam Publishing.
<http://www.phuhlisani.com/oid%5Cdownloads%5Cprelims.pdf>
- [19] Todaro, M., Smith, S. (2010) Economic development. Eleventh edition. Addison-Wesley
<http://eco.eco.basu.ac.ir/BasuContentFiles/57/57304a77-1269-4081-bd5b-4c66b84b06a4.pdf>